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NECROLOGICAL.

John Richards Buchtel was born in Green Township, Summit County, on January 18, 1822. He first became identified with the coal and iron industries of the State during 1877, when in company with several capitalists, he began the development of the great coal field at the village which bears his name in Athens County, Ohio. He took an active interest in the early organization of the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers. It was he who entertained the members during the first summer excursion which was held in the Hocking Valley. He also assisted the almost unknown organization in a more substantial manner. This timely assistance probably marked the turning point between what it now is and a failure. He was elected an honorary member on January 10, 1883, the first person to receive this honor at the hands of the Institute. The exciting events which soon followed, threatened to engulf his fortune, and occupied his entire time so that he never was again present at our meetings. In March, 1887, he had a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered. The remaining years of his life which closed on the 23rd day of May, 1892, were devoted to the permanent establishment of Buchtel College. During these years it can be said that to provide for the wider dissemination of learning to prepare coming generations for a better appreciation of life and its uses was his main object in life.

To him hundreds look as the one to whom they are indebted for their education. While the direct influence of his life ceased with his death, the monument he has reared will cast a shadow of good influence down the coming ages. It stands a fitting memorial to a noble life devoted to humanity, education and the promotion of mankind.

Chauncey H. Andrews was born in Vienna, Trumbull County, December 2, 1823. In 1842 he removed to Youngstown and died December 25, 1893.

Until three years ago Mr. Andrews enjoyed robust health and was able to attend to his large business interests that would have broken down many a younger man. At that time his

health began to fail and he took a trip to Europe. When he returned, while he was much benefited by the voyage, he realized that his active business life was over and that he must seek quiet and rest.

During the past year while his health had been steadily failing he was able to ride nearly every day when the weather was pleasant and enjoyed the pleasure of meeting his many friends who had known him a lifetime. Always accustomed to an outdoor life he enjoyed these outings which were continued to within a few days of his death.

Mr. Andrews was in the truest sense a self-made man. He was the architect of his career and he made it a success. Reared in the school of rigid economy the lessons he then learned were never forgotten, and when as a result of his tireless energy, wealth came it made no change in him. He was the same modest, unassuming, unostentatious citizen.

The development of the coal mines of the Mahoning Valley, attracted the attention of Chauncey H. Andrews, and ten years after his removal to Youngstown, Ohio, he commenced exploring for coal. For several years he prosecuted the search without success. Success at length, however, rewarded his efforts, and he entered upon an active and successful career as a mine owner and operator. In 1857 he opened the Thornhill bank, which in nine years produced half a million tons of coal. In 1858 he established the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock, and in 1868 they opened the Burnet bank, one of the largest mines in the Mahoning Valley, and were the first to ship coal over the Hubbard Branch Railroad. In the same year they opened the Hubbard Coal Company's mines.

In 1864, in connection with his brother, W. C. Andrews, he opened the Oak Hill and Coal Run mines on the Mitchelltree farms, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, which developed into large enterprises. In connection with his brother, he opened up two mines, the Andrews Coal Company and the Holliday Coal Company, at Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1872 the firm of Andrews Brothers bought the Harris & Blackford rolling mill at Niles, doubled its capacity, and founded the Niles Iron Company's works, which were afterwards removed to Haselton. The same year he and Mr. Hitchcock built a furnace at Hubbard, making the second at that place, both of which have proved successful. In 1872 the firm of Andrews Brothers opened the Osborn mines at Haselton. This mine not only supplies the furnaces of the proprietors with coal, but makes large shipments to the Cleveland market.

In 1865, in company with others, he purchased an interest



THE LATE CHAUNCEY H. ANDREWS,
Was elected an Honorary Member of the Ohio Institute of Mining
Engineers, on May 15, 1883.

in the Westerman Iron Company, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, the property including a rolling mill, two furnaces, the Brookfield coal bank, and being one of the largest iron works in all respects, owning its own railroad and equipment as well as its own coal fields.

About the year 1868, in connection with his two brothers, he purchased the Stout mines near Youngstown, and afterward built what was called the Hazelton furnaces, at which time he organized the firm of Andrews Brothers, which firm still continues to manufacture iron and mine coal. About the same time, in connection with Mr. Wm. J. Hitchcock, he built the Hubbard furnace, in Hubbard township, which was one of the first 60 feet furnaces built in the Mahoning Valley.

In 1868, also, in connection with W. C. Andrews and W. J. Hitchcock, he opened the Stewart mine, under the name of the Stewart Coal Company. This mine proved productive, and was afterward leased to the Mahoning Coal Company.

In 1869, in company with W. C. Andrews and the Erie Railway Company, he completed the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad—35 miles—(12 miles of which had been partially built), from Niles to New Lisbon, through fine coal fields; 22 miles of the road were built in 90 days. The construction of the line was wholly superintended by him, and brought to a successful conclusion. This was the first railroad built in this part of the country strictly for cash. On the completion of this road, it was sold to James McHenry & Co., of London, by whom it was leased to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company.

In 1870, after the construction of the railroad, he, in company with his brother, W. C. Andrews, opened up four mines of bituminous coal in Columbiana County, established the Ohio Coal & Mining Company, and the New Lisbon Coal Company, which furnished a fine quantity of bituminous coal, and they likewise opened the Pennell mines, at Austintown, Mahoning County, on the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad.

In 1876 Mr. Andrews was one of the promoters and organizers of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad. He always took an active interest in all the local enterprises of Youngstown and the Mahoning Valley, having a greater or less financial interest in them all. He was president of the Wm. Anson Wood Mower & Reaper Manufacturing Company, which he assisted to establish in 1880, at Youngstown. He was one of the principal stockholders in the Malleable Iron Works, established in Youngstown in 1881. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Commercial National bank of Youngstown, in 1880, of which he was president and stockholder. He was also vice-president of the Second

National bank of Youngstown. The bank was one of the first established after the resumption act.

He was interested in the management of the Savings bank, which has since merged into the Mahoning National bank, he being one of the directors. Since the building of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, he, in connection with Wm. McCreery, W. C. Andrews and a few others, built the Montour Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad at Montour Junction. In 1879 he established the Imperial Coal Company, which owns 3,000 acres of coal land and mines from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of coal per day. This is one of the largest and finest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania, the company owning their own railroad and equipments.

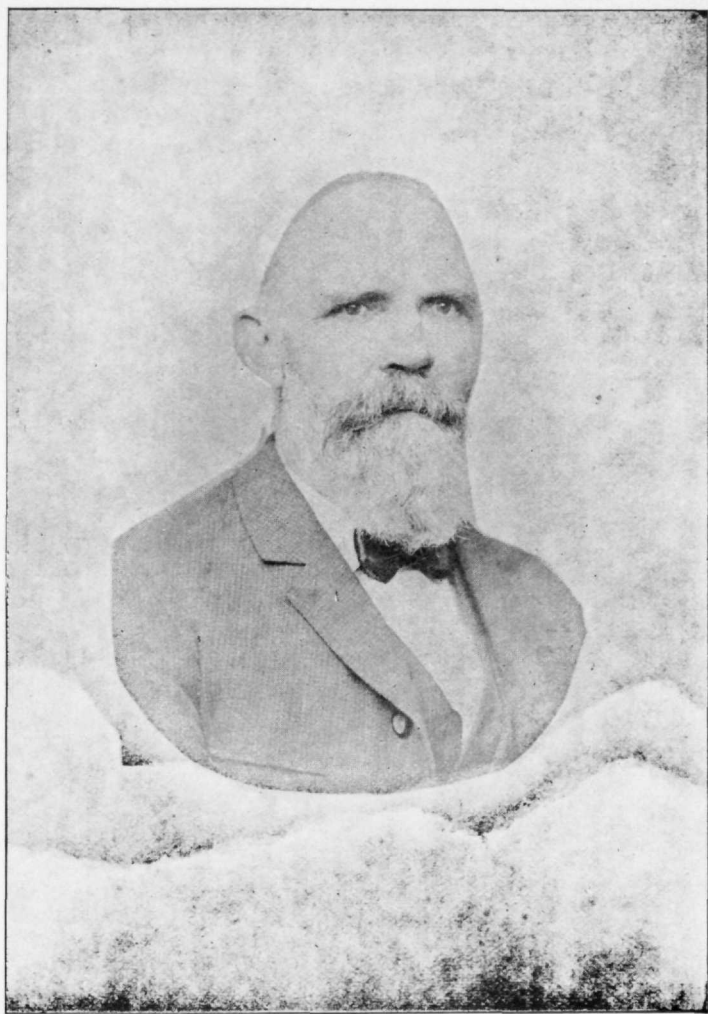
He in connection with Andrews Brothers and Andrews & Hitchcock, opened in Mahoning County, Ohio, and in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, three very extensive lime-stone quarries which furnish a large amount of freight to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Lawrence branch railroads.

In 1880 he associated himself with W. C. Andrews and Wm. McCreery and obtained the charter for the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Chicago Railroad. They were afterward joined by W. J. Hitchcock, W. J. McKinnie and a few others. They formed a company of which C. H. Andrews was elected president. In 1882 he obtained a charter for the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railway Company, of which he was also president, which road is now completed from New Castle Junction to Akron, Ohio.

He was one of the Hocking Valley syndicate, and a director and stockholder in the Hocking Valley Railroad. His busy life shows him to have been a man of remarkable industry and an indefatigable worker. He was largely instrumental in making Youngstown the county seat of Mahoning County. In politics he was a republican, though not an active politician.

Brusque of manner even repellent at times, to those who did not know him, under it all there beat a heart as tender as a child and overflowing with kindness for his fellow man, who had been beaten and buffeted by the waves of adversity, and aided him in reaching the still waters and a haven of safety.

He disliked ostentation and while he took pleasure in aiding the destitute and unfortunate, furnishing employment to men who preferred work to accepting charity, he was very much averse to having his name paraded in public. He gave largely to charity and none deserving were ever turned away empty handed. At one time he said to an employe there are a number of poor families in this city who are poor and have not the means to buy coal. I want a list of them. In a few days the list was



COL. THOMAS CORCORAN.

furnished. Looking them over he said: "Send a half car load of coal to each family, but if you let them know that I sent it or give any information where it came from, I'll discharge you at once."

The action was typical of the man willing to assist those in distress, he was averse to any publicity in the matter. He was a warm friend and an open enemy.

In the demise of Mr. Andrews, the poor realize that in his death a faithful friend has been called from this life to that of the life beyond.

At his home in Corning, Ohio, November 2, 1893, in his 58th year, surrounded by family and friends, Thomas Corcoran departed this life.

Born in County West Meath, Ireland, in 1836. Came to America in 1837, after two years in New York, went to Bath, Va. Thence in 1845, to Mt. Savage, Md., where at the age of 13 years, he started his career as a mine worker. Beginning in the capacity of trapper, in which engagement, and driving, he remained at Mt. Savage 4 years, when he removed to Hoffman, and entered the Hoffman & Pompey mines, in capacity of a road man. After 3 years, took full charge of these mines for the Consolidation Coal Company in which position he remained until 1873. In July of this year, came to Ohio, to accept the superintendency of the Straitsville Cannel Coal Co., of New York, at Shawnee, Ohio, in which position he remained until 1880, when he took charge of mines and coal property of the Ohio Central Railroad & Coal Co. Then under the management of G. G. Hadley, Esq., also the mines of W. P. Rend, he held this position until 1885, in which year he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the retail coal business; remained there until 1888, when, on account of the ill health of his wife, he sold his plant and removed again to the Ohio Valleys, accepting a position as superintendent of the Ohio & Western Coal Co., after six months with this concern he engaged with the Sunday Creek Coal Co., which company he left in 1890, to open and develop the Congo property for H. D. Turney & Co., this completed he re-entered the service of Messrs. Hadley & Rend, as superintendent of their respective companies, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Corcoran's rapid development in point of position, showed a characteristic which marked his entire life, viz: that of close application to business, and led to his great success as a coal expert.

It may truly be said, that few men were his equal in practical mining knowledge, and no man better able to properly develop and equip an industry, or to maintain and handle it, when in operation. His experience with men and knowledge of human nature made him invaluable in times of trouble, and enabled him to meet and surmount obstacles. Scrupulously honest and fair in his dealings he aimed to do what was right between man and man. No grievance on part of his men was too small for his consideration; no difficulty too great for him to undertake to settle. With the courage of his convictions, he did unflinchingly that which his judgment told him was right, after carefully examining and weighing the matter he rarely changed his mind.

Mr. Corcoran was widely known as a coal expert, as his many trips of exploration to distant fields for eastern and western Capitalists testify. He was much in demand by those seeking investments for capital in coal territory. His report as to the value of land and quality of coal was conclusive. Each trip of this kind widened his acquaintance, and correspondingly increased his popularity as an expert.

Mr. Corcoran's busy life was fraught with incident. Each year seemed to have developed some rare occurrence of which he was the hero, and it was a treat to hear his graphic descriptions, told in a cheerful way while his bright blue eyes twinkled and looked direct at one, of the things that came to his notice.

He recently related an experience while prospecting for coal in the British Dominions. Canadians were endeavoring to interest eastern capital in the construction of a line of railway from our borders to a point in the province called Willow Bunch, several hundred miles from Winnipeg. It was represented that abundance of coal existed at Willow Bunch, which traffic would make a paying investment for the proposed road. Mr. Corcoran was selected by the eastern men to investigate the feasibility of such an enterprise. From Winnipeg, buckboards were taken by the guides and party to cross the plains. Arrived at Willow Bunch an inspection showed six feet of coal of no commercial value whatever. Having completed his errand the party started homeward, he intending to report unfavorably. The second day out, Mr. Corcoran discovered that he had been separated from the rest of the party and that his guide was driving aimlessly, and acting in a very suspicious manner. Like a flash it dawned upon Mr. Corcoran that foul play was the programme and that he was to be the victim. They were miles from human habitation, surrounded by barren prairie as far as the eye could reach. How easy it would be to dump him off in some unguarded

moment and leave him with no possibility of escape. Turning the thing over and over in his mind, he could arrive at but one conclusion, his report was to be unfavorable. This report was all that lay between possible success and failure of the Canadian project. It was evidently their intention to thus strangle that report, substitute a good one instead, and give some plausible excuse for his loss. Drawing his revolver he held the guide up and frightened him into divulging the plot and driving him safely to Winnipeg.

In 1887, Mr. Corcoran was selected by the Union Pacific System to look over the coal fields of their line, and advise as to points at which shafts should be sunk, and give ideas for perfecting plants already in operation. It required some time to make this trip, so great is their territory. At its conclusion the officials complimented Mr. Corcoran upon his report, and offered him his own price to remain there and take general supervision of their works, but Mr. Corcoran's love for the Ohio hills, and the quiet of his home was so great, that he could not be induced to leave.

Mr. Corcoran figures conspicuously in the growth of the Sunday Creek Valley, and perhaps no one man is entitled to more credit than he for the great industry that he has developed in this territory.

While Mr. Corcoran's identity was, as a coal man, not alone in this did he show marked ability. At one time he figured extensively as a contractor and a builder. He entered largely into railroad construction and other public works, among the most notable was the Croton water works of New York City.

In character Mr. Corcoran was a philanthropist, and a peer among men. His generous nature, genial disposition and happy face, always lit by a smile, made him most companionable, and begot friendship wherever he went. His rare personality and magnetism drew human nature to him.

At his home, a beautiful one, we saw a well regulated family. This was his especial pride. A kind and indulgent father, a loving husband, he was their king. How could it be otherwise, when the miner whom he befriended revered him.

Thos. Corcoran was elected a member of the Institute on May 9, 1883.

George W. Brashears, who died September 3, 1894, at the age of 35 years, was one of the best known members of this organization. He was the son of Gazaway and Amelia C. Brashears, and was born in Cincinnati on the 4th of May, 1859. He got his

education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of 15, which was in the year 1874, he went to New Straitsville, O., and took a position as shipping clerk with the Consolidated Coal & Mining Co. He had been in the employ of this company one year before going to New Straitsville, in their office in Cincinnati. In 1876 he was given charge of the Consolidated Coal & Mining Co.'s mines at New Straitsville and remained in their employ until about five years ago. While in their employ he opened up their mines at Sand Run, and afterwards opened up for them on Brusk Fork. In 1889 he left their employ and took charge of the mining interests of the Morris Coal Co., of Cleveland, and J. W. Ellsworth's mines in Pennsylvania. He also opened up the tract owned by Morris, Green and others in West Virginia about two years ago.

From the time he started in the field he developed a wonderful ability for the mining business and soon rounded up at the top of the ladder in his line. At his death he was noted as being the most economical superintendent in the State. He was untiring in his work for the Company, and the Company's interest was always looked after as though it were his own.

In the spring of 1894, he contracted malaria. Never having been sick, and being strong and ruddy he thought he could throw it off without putting himself in the care of a physician and taking medicine, the consequence was that the disease had got such a hold on him that when he was taken to his bed in the middle of August, his whole system was saturated with malaria, and it was an impossibility for medical skill to baffle the disease, the result was that poor George in two weeks from the time he was taken to his bed passed away. His habits were as perfect as it was possible for them to be in a man.

In 1881 he married Miss Anna E. Baker, of Logan, Ohio, and at his death left her a widow with two bright boys. It will be a satisfaction for his friends to know that he left his family in comfortable circumstances. It was one of the chief ambitions of his life to be able to leave his family comfortable.

Mr. John Nicholson, one of our worthy members, died at his home in Brilliant, Jefferson County, Ohio, April 12, 1891, which information was not given the Secretary until after the publication of the last Journal of the Institute.

Mr. Nicholson was born at South Hetton, England, in the year of 1829, emigrated to this country in 1850, settling at Coalport, Meigs County, Ohio, where he made his home for 22 years.



GEORGE W. BRASHEARS.

After which he moved to Brilliant, acting as manager of the Rush Run shaft for eight years and of the Brilliant for seven years. In the death of Mr. Nicholson, the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers loses an able member and the State of Ohio a good citizen and one of her pioneer miners.

John Dinkle, of Hanging Rock, Ohio, was elected a member of the Institute on January 24, 1887. Death severed his membership May 15, 1893.

William G. Atchison, of East Palestine, was elected a member on January 22, 1891. He was called to that unseen temple on May 28, 1893.

THE CHAIR: Is there any other business to come before the society before we adjourn? I believe we have not had any report from the committee in regard to the back dues and the committee regarding the journals.

MR. EDWARD ORTON: In behalf of the committee on journals I will say that we have not been able to get the committee together, but I think we have got the ideas of the different members of the institute on the question, and our recommendations are as follows:

1st. We recommend that the issuing of the journals be confined to 500 copies, unless it occurs that some member of the institute wishes to obtain a number of copies in excess of what he can reasonably expect to be supplied by the institute. In case any member wishes 200 or 500 copies of the journal containing any article or publication of his that the secretary be instructed to procure the same at whatever additional cost this may make, and that the member requesting it should bear the expense of such further publication.

Regarding the distribution of the journals, we feel that one copy to each member of course goes by right and that each member should undertake the distribution of two copies in addition to his own. That is, we expect by the addition of these two copies to have the members do a little missionary work in behalf of the institute, and place these copies in the hands of persons from whom the institute must look for its support in the future.

Also a provision by which a member, on application, can receive ten or more copies from the secretary for distribution without making any special notice of the same, and by which the executive committee can donate as much as a hundred copies when there is any special reason for doing so, for distribution.

These are about the points that we have arrived at.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the committee regarding the distribution of journals. What shall be done with it?

SECRETARY HASELTINE: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report of the committee be received, and that the plan as suggested by Mr. Orton be adopted.

The motion being seconded by Captain Morris, was carried.

THE CHAIR: In regard to this question of back dues, a committee was appointed to report regarding that.

SECRETARY HASELTINE: We have not been able to get them all together. Mr. Jennings and I had some talk about the matter and it struck us that it was a question that required a good deal more consideration than the time allotted right here at this meeting would give and we suggested that the question be referred to the executive committee with power to act and the other committee discharged.

THE CHAIR: The committee report that they recommend that the question of what action the institute should take in regard to back dues, should be referred to the executive committee with power to act. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Captain Morris, the institute adjourned.